

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Latin America*

Vol VI No 244

19 December 1985

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Officials Comment on Cartagena Meeting Issues	A 1
'Substantial Progress' Noted	A 1
[Mexico City]	
Need for Unity Stressed	A 1
[Mexico City]	
Baker Plan 'Not Enough'	A 2
[Bogota]	
Effort Seen as One-Sided	A 2
[Buenos Aires]	
Contadora Group Holds Meeting in Montevideo	A 3
[Mexico City]	
'March for Peace' Welcomed in Nicaragua	A 3
[Managua]	
Meets With Peasants [Managua]	A 4

ARGENTINA

Disclosure of Defense Plans to U.S. Criticized	B 1
Mexico's Sepulveda Meets With Alfonsin, Caputo	B 1
Briefs: Cocaine Seized; New Morning Newspaper; Turkish Ambassador; Air Service Inaugurated	B 2

BOLIVIA

Senate Asks U.S. To Halt Sale of Tin Stocks	C 1
State of Siege To Be Lifted 19 December	C 1
Potosi Miners Call Indefinite General Strike	C 1
President Appoints New Military High Command	C 1

BRAZIL

Funaro Vows To Control Inflation in 1986	D 1
Military Cooperation Sought With Yugoslavia [FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 17 Dec]	D 1

CHILE

U.S. Envoy 'May Be Declared Persona Non Grata'	E 1
AD Leader Comments on Meeting With U.S. Envoy	E 1
Commentary Views Meeting	E 2
Protestors Leave Venezuelan Embassy Peacefully	E 2
Appellate Court Releases 2 Labor Leaders	E 2

COLOMBIA

Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty Signed	F 1
Nicaraguan Tries To Hijack Plane in Medellin	F 1
Common Graves Linked to Guerrilla Purge	F 1

ECUADOR

Teran Endorses Baker Plan, Urges Cooperation
Oil Production Increase To Offset Price Drop

G 1
G 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Duarte Leaves for Visit to United States
Coprefa Reports Six Rebels Killed in Clashes
Further Reports

P 1
P 1
P 2
P 2

Chamorro Says Salvadorans Trained in Nicaragua
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 17 Dec]

GUATEMALA

President-Elect Interviewed on Elections
[RUMBO CENTROAMERICANO 13-19 Dec]

P 3

HONDURAS

General Lopez Views Situation in Country

P 5

NICARAGUA

UN Vote on Trade Embargo Seen as U.S. Defeat
150 Contra Deserters Returned to Families
ARDE Claims 93 Casualties Inflicted on Army [ACAN]

P 7
P 10
P 10

CUBA

U.S. Actions in Central America Criticized
Activities of C. America Peace Marchers Viewed
Welcomed by Nicaraguan People
Demand End to U.S. Contra Aid
Ortega Reacting to Reagan's Hatred With Tolerance
Nicaraguan Army Kills 72 Contras; Reagan Sued
Salvadoran Rebels Kill 160 Soldiers, Seize Arms
Labor Groups Announce Demonstration in Lima
Farah, Angola's Dos Santos Discuss Ties
Agreement Renegotiating Debt With Sweden Signed
Cooperation Protocols Signed With Yugoslavia
Hungarian Foreign Minister Praises Relations
Cuba To Receive Nuclear Reactor From Hungary
Cooperation Talks Held With FRG Provinces
Party Official Attending Uruguay CP Conference

Q 1
Q 2
Q 2
Q 2
Q 2
Q 3
Q 3
Q 4
Q 4
Q 4
Q 4
Q 5
Q 5
Q 5
Q 5

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Government Has No Plans To Request New Loans [LISTIN DIARIO 1 Dec]
Rival Presidential Candidates Reiterate Victory
Two PRSC Members Killed; Office Damaged [LISTIN DIARIO 10 Dec]

R 1
R 1
R 1

CARIBBEAN

JAMAICA

JLP, PNP Agree on Election Timetable for April
Briefs: Drug Crop Destroyed

S 1
S 1

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON CARTAGENA MEETING ISSUES

'Substantial Progress' Noted

PA190028 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Yesterday, during the first working day of the meeting that the 11 most indebted Latin American countries are holding in Montevideo to review the Baker Plan, Foreign Relations Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor said that in order to face the foreign debt it is vitally necessary to find formulas to foster economic growth in Latin America. The Mexican foreign secretary said he was optimistic about the outcome of the meeting and it afforded a good opportunity to review regional economic developments.

Secretary of Finance and Public Credit Jesus Silva-Herzog said that there was a spirit of consensus at the talks and that substantial progress had been made.

Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti said that the foreign debt is not exclusively an economic problem, and that it has political ramifications.

The plan proposed by U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker to obtain \$29 billion in financing for the indebted Latin American countries is being reviewed at the meeting.

As he brought the work session under way the Uruguayan president emphasized the need for the industrialized countries to open additional channels for investment and to obtain better prices for the region's raw materials.

In a report issued prior to the document that will be signed today on the results of the meeting, it is mentioned that the Baker Plan can renew the flow of credit from commercial banks to the debtor countries. It states, however, that the Baker Plan does not take into account the situation of several countries that need fresh funds immediately, and that the conditions that the plan imposes on the debtor countries include development plans and guidelines that should be determined only by free and sovereign decision of their peoples.

Need For Unity Stressed

PA181819 Mexico City XHDF Television Service in Spanish 1955 GMT 17 Dec 85

[By Emilio Fernandez]

[Text] In Montevideo, Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor said today that Latin America must face its most pressing problem, the foreign debt, united. Sepulveda Amor said: The plan that will come out of the fourth meeting of the Cartagena Consensus will show Latin America's reaction capability.

As for economic readjustment plans presented by international financial organizations, he said that it is impossible to permanently implement an austerity program. Sepulveda argued that this kind of rigid policy sacrifices the welfare and prosperity of our societies.

Although there is absolute secrecy regarding the Montevideo Letter, which will be made public today, it has been learned that the Latin American proposal views the Baker Plan with certain reservations. The U.S. plan is described as a first step toward solving the foreign debt, but it is said that the capital involved is not enough.

Baker Plan 'Not Enough'

PA190045 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Bogota -- This morning in Uruguay, Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo anticipated the terms of a document signed by his Latin American colleagues, which says that the Baker Plan is a step toward solving the Latin American foreign debt problem, but that it is still not enough. Ramirez Ocampo said that he and Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti had carefully examined the problem of the foreign debt and that the results were worrisome.

Tonight, Ramirez Ocampo will meet with Argentine President Raul Alfonsin to discuss the Latin American foreign debt and other subjects.

Discussing the review of the foreign debt made by the foreign ministers at the meeting in Montevideo, Ramirez Ocampo said that the Cartagena Consensus continues to be Latin America's main instrument in the search for a fairer solution to its substantial indebtedness. Their objection to the Baker Plan is mainly that it does not strengthen the Latin American economies as it should. On the contrary, it weakens them by demanding great sacrifices in domestic spending in order to fulfill the payment of millions of dollars.

Ramirez Ocampo also admitted that greater difficulties have arisen in the Central America pacification process. He said that Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega's request for the suspension of the Contadora Group peace efforts until next May is serious, especially because the Contadora Group was on the verge of an agreement to attain the signing of the final peace document.

Effort Seen as One-Sided

PY180242 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Special report from Montevideo, Uruguay on the Cartagena Consensus, including interview with Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo and Brazilian Foreign Minister Olavo Setubal by unidentified reporter -- recorded]

[Text] [Caputo] I think that what is worthy of note is that all Latin American countries have expressed their concern over the situation that we have experienced in 1985. The per capita income has not increased. Therefore, we Latin Americans have not achieved any progress despite all the efforts we have made. We have transferred enormous amounts of resources abroad. These resources total \$32 billion, which is more than was transferred last year despite the fact that interest rates were lowered. We have reported losses totaling about \$10 billion due to the fall in prices of trade. In conclusion, in one way or another, the region has transferred more than \$40 billion to other countries. All this is taking place within the framework of the great efforts by each of our countries and the implementation of important economic readjustment programs.

But this situation can only be resolved if the two parties involved make a true effort. For our part, we have done our share by implementing economic readjustment programs and by promoting our exports. In fact, in the last 5 years we have been able to achieve an important surplus in the trade balance.

But on the other side, that is, the effort made by the economies of leading countries, we have not witnessed the same type of decision; interest rates continue to be very high and negotiations are tied to unyielding conditions. All this is taking place while the prices of resources are falling.

Therefore, our basic claim is that it is senseless for nations to make great efforts if these are not accompanied by an effort on the part of the international economy, which is experiencing an imbalance. It will be very difficult to achieve a balance in the international economy. Meanwhile, we have to think about what will be done and we have to insist on a political dialogue on specific issues. This is our position and it has prevailed throughout this meeting, which has achieved a clearer and stronger consensus than that of any other previous meetings.

[Reporter] Have you been able to reconcile the rigid positions of countries such as Peru with that of other countries?

[Setubal] The topics that were approved received unanimous approval. There were no disagreements.

CONTADORA GROUP HOLDS MEETING IN MONTEVIDEO

PA181545 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] The foreign ministers and ambassadors of the Contadora Group held an informal meeting in Montevideo to analyze Central America's political situation. Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda stated to the press that they analyzed the peace efforts that have been carried out and solutions to overcome the region's difficult situation. All the participants in the meeting reiterated their decision to continue supporting Contadora in order to achieve a peaceful solution to the Central American problem. The Contadora Group and its support group will again meet on 14 January in Guatemala when President-elect Vinicio Cerezo takes office.

'MARCH FOR PEACE' WELCOMED IN NICARAGUA

PA180309 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] The March for Peace arrived in Nicaragua at approximately 2100 yesterday. A large crowd, which included the Association of Mothers of Heroes and Martyrs and the Sandinist Children's Association, welcomed the pacifists in Sapoa and gave them red and black kerchiefs.

Meanwhile, Radio Monumental of San Jose, Costa Rica was monitored transmitting false news about the Nicaraguan authorities closing the border and forcing the marchers to spend the night in Costa Rican territory.

The March for Peace arrived in Rivas at midnight and despite the late hour, a large crowd was on hand to welcome the pacifists. The reception given here to the marchers was in great contrast to the hostile manner in which they were received in democratic Costa Rica. Federico Lopez, Region 4 minister-delegate, and local government authorities welcomed the marchers and listened as they related their experiences in Costa Rica. The marchers said that Public Security Minister Benjamin Piza came to their hotel to tell them that the government had canceled their visas and permit to carry out acts in Costa Rica. The marchers were accused, especially by Radio Monumental, of destabilizing the Costa Rican democratic institutions. In Federico Lopez' opinion, the U.S. Government and the CIA forced the Costa Rican Government to take every measure to interfere with the March for Peace. The march will not fail because it represents the Central American peoples' desire for peace, sovereignty and self-determination.

Silvia (MacKewan), president of the Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity With the Peoples, said that what took place in Costa Rica shows who are the true warmongers. She accused the Reagan administration of manipulating the Central American governments to boycott any peaceful solution, which is opposite to U.S. interests. Following are statements by Silvia (MacKewan):

[Begin recording] [(MacKewan)] The Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity With the Peoples was waiting for the marchers, because we will always welcome any effort for peace and solidarity by the people to obtain peace. We welcomed them with great enthusiasm and sympathy.

[Unidentified reporter] As president of the Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity With the Peoples, how would you judge the incidents in Costa Rica?

[(MacKewan)] First, it shows who the real warmongers are. The Reagan administration has manipulated the puppet regimes in Central America in obstructing every peace effort made for the area. The march for peace was boycotted the moment it left Panama and the situation became worse when it arrived in the much-talked-about democratic Costa Rica, where our companeros were brutally attacked by the extreme right and by fascist groups. The marchers are only interested in contributing to peace to the Central American region and to preventing more serious consequences in the future.

[Reporter] What has been the reaction of the Nicaraguan people to the March for Peace since it arrived in our country at 2100 yesterday?

[(MacKewan)] According to what I was told in Rivas their arrival was a carnival of joy, brotherhood, and revolutionary spirit. They were received by companeros of the government of Region 4, by mass organizations, and by children. They were received with speeches, music, and celebration to prove that the Nicaraguan people, the Sandinists, the revolutionaries, even at difficult moments due to the war being waged against us, are willing to welcome anyone who comes to our country to defend the banners of peace.

[Reporter] How important do you think the March for Peace is, and how will it contribute to establishing detente in Central America?

[(MacKewan)] There are delegates from more than 21 countries participating in the march, who are interested in learning about the situation in each of the countries, so that they can prove to imperialism that the Central American people are peace-loving people who only want peace. The March for Peace will end in Mexico, from where a delegation will go to the United States to ask the Reagan administration to halt its warmongering actions against Nicaragua and in the rest of Central America. We feel that the fact that these people, at great risk, have given their time to participate in the march just to give us and the rest of the Central American people their moral support, has great importance and meaning. Besides, when the march is over, those who have participated will have a good understanding of the situation and will know who are the ones who really want peace. [end recording]

Meets With Peasants

PA181757 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] The 300 pacifists of more than 25 countries of Western Europe, the United States, and Latin America staging a March for Peace in Central America have announced in Rivas that (?they will analyze) the aggressions of ultrarightist groups that stoned them and hurled tear gas at them in San Jose. (Clifton Bell), an American clergyman who heads the group stressing the need to achieve peace in the region through political negotiations, described Costa Rica as a country that is becoming militarized in a hysterical fashion. The pacifists held a meeting with Rivas peasants yesterday and attended several public events in accordance with a program set up by the Nicaraguan Peace Committee, Conipaz. According to this program, they will leave Nicaragua on 27 December after touring the country's northern region, where mercenary actions have increased.

DISCLOSURE OF DEFENSE PLANS TO U.S. CRITICIZED

PY182215 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2209 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Dec (DYN) -- The Latin American Argentine Unity Center [UALA] today protested the disclosure of [Argentine] defense plans to U.S. authorities "because in doing so they will cease to be plans," and it also questioned whether "national defense, which is part of the self-determination of the countries, should need the approval" of the United States.

These statements are included in a document released by the UALA as a result of Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena's recent trip to the United States. The document is signed by Julio Urien, UALA president, Colonel Cesar Diaz, retired, Vice Commodore Carlos Santamarina, Captain Ernesto Urien, Lieutenant Leopoldo Obal, Lieutenant Carlos Schroeter, and Sergeant Major Gerardo Sanchez, for the "military studies secretariat" of the institute.

The UALA document says that, according to press reports, Jaunarena traveled to the United States to "explain to the top Pentagon military authorities the reform of the Argentine defense system and the restructuring project of our Armed Forces." The report then wonders whether "the national defense is part of the self-determination of the people or whether it must receive U.S. approval."

The UALA document adds that "our government's search for rapprochement with the United States, which had been reported by our Foreign Ministry, is not justification for revealing our defense plans, which can no longer be considered such after being revealed." The report stresses that "if such were the case, our defense secretary should brief the Argentine congress on the U.S. defense plans, for the sake of reciprocity."

The UALA document points out that "the national defense is not the responsibility of any government in particular but of all the national sectors, unless the country submits itself to the decisions made by the centers of world power, in which case it will no longer be a sovereign nation but a satellite."

The document concludes by stating that it "wants to alert the people that the current relations with the northern country are exceeding the normal limits, placing the country in a dangerous position of vulnerability."

MEXICO'S SEPULVEDA MEETS WITH ALFONSIN, CAPUTO

FL182336 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2232 GMT 18 Dec 85

[By correspondent Yazmin Ross]

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 18 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor began here today a round of bilateral contacts with the highest Argentine authorities within the framework of the recently created committee for the continuation of the Cartagena Accord.

Sepulveda Amor met this afternoon with President Raul Alfonsin and his Argentine counterpart, Dante Caputo, to examine the results of the Montevideo ministerial meeting of the 11 most heavily indebted Latin American countries.

Referring to the talks held here today, he said they are part of the system of bilateral and regional consultations created in Montevideo to consider political and economic topics.

Mexico's foreign secretary arrived this morning in Buenos Aires after participating in the Cartagena ministerial meeting in Uruguay. He will pay a 2-day official visit to Argentina. He will dine with President Alfonsin tonight at the Quinta Olivos. Tomorrow, Sepulveda Amor will meet with Vice President Victor Martinez, Public Works Minister Roberto Tomasini, Economy Minister Juan Vital Sourrouille, and Chamber of Deputies President Juan Carlos Pugliese. There is a possibility that Sepulveda Amor will hold a press conference tomorrow.

BRIEFS

COCAINE SEIZED -- San Salvador de Jujuy, 13 Dec (TELAM) -- National border police personnel headquartered in La Quiaca have seized 3 kg of 97-percent cocaine hydrochloride on the bridge joining this city and the Bolivian city of Villazon. It is believed that the traffickers were to deliver the drug somewhere in this province or in Salta. No arrests were made.

The police have also seized 1,500 kg of coca leaves worth 20,000 australs in two operations carried out in the northern area of the province on the Highway 40 and in Cieneguillas, La Aguada, in Santa Catalina Department, a few kilometers from La Quiaca. Twenty-four people, among them 6 minors, were arrested in the two operations. [Summary] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1523 GMT 13 Dec 85 PY]

NEW MORNING NEWSPAPER -- Santa Fe, 11 Dec (TELAM) -- The morning newspaper HOY appeared for the first time in Santa Fe today. The newspaper, which is published by a journalistic firm headed by Andres Sandoval, is printed in tabloid form. [Summary] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1942 GMT 11 Dec 85 PY]

TURKISH AMBASSADOR -- Buenos Aires, 16 Dec (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin today received the credentials of the new Turkish ambassador to Argentina Gunduz Tuncbilek. [Summary] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2049 GMT 16 Dec 85 PY]

AIR SERVICE INAUGURATED -- The inaugural flight of a new international airline serving Salta and Chaco Provinces and Paraguay took place today in an airplane of the Salta civil aviation directorate, which departed Salta shortly before 0800 and transported Salta Governor Roberto Romero, Jujuy Governor Carlos Snopek, and other officials. The service will be once a week beginning 4 January and will be provided by Argentine Federal Airlines [Aerolineas Federales Argentinas]. [Text] [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Dec 85 PY]

SENATE ASKS U.S. TO HALT SALE OF TIN STOCKS

PY182309 Paris AFP in Spanish 2228 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] La Paz, 18 Dec (AFP) -- Through a unanimously approved resolution, the Bolivian Senate today asked the Reagan administration to halt indefinitely the sale of U.S. tin buffer stocks, it was officially reported here today. In a note released today, the Bolivian Senate requests that the General Services Administration (GSA), which is charged with managing the U.S. tin buffer stocks, cancel the tin sales, because such sales would seriously affect the Bolivian economy. Senate President Oscar Zamora Medinacelli has said that the Bolivian Congress expects reciprocity from the U.S. Congress, which had requested some time ago that the Bolivian Government take steps to reduce the production of coca leaves because of its relation to the cocaine trade.

STATE OF SIEGE TO BE LIFTED 19 DECEMBER

PY190029 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Excerpt] The state of siege will end at 0000 on Thursday, 19 December, upon completion of the 90-day period established in the Constitution. Confirming this report, Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy has stated that there are no reasons to extend the state of siege, which was instituted on 18 September.

POTOSI MINERS CALL INDEFINITE GENERAL STRIKE

PY190132 Paris AFP in Spanish 0018 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] La Paz, 18 Dec (AFP) -- Mario Cortez, leader of the Miners Union Federation, has reported that miners from Potosi, the oldest Bolivian mining district, have declared an indefinite general strike to protest the new salary policy enforced by the Victor Paz Estenssoro government. Cortez noted that in protest of the low salaries and the freeze on salaries until May 1986 which was ordered by the government, the miners have returned their tools to the company.

The union leader said that miners are desperate about the national economic situation, which mainly affects workers, and about the increasing poverty and misery affecting the entire Bolivian people. He concluded that within a couple of days the Miners Union Federation is scheduled to hold a meeting with top-ranking government officials, including the president, during which they will express their views about the government's salary policy.

PRESIDENT APPOINTS NEW MILITARY HIGH COMMAND

PY181956 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Excerpt] President Victor Paz Estenssoro has appointed new members of the Military High Command through a presidential decree. The newly-appointed military high command will be installed this afternoon at Government Palace at about 1830. This was reported by National Defense Minister Fernando Valle, who explained that the head of state designated the Military High Command after making an in-depth review of the records of the military men proposed for those high-ranking posts. Following is a list of the new Military High Command:

Armed Forces commander in chief:	General Raul Lopez Leyton
Army commander in chief:	General Guillermo Velez Salmon
Air Force commander in chief:	General Jorge Rodriguez Bravo
Navy commander in chief:	Vice Admiral Jose Ona Costa

FUNARO VOWS TO CONTROL INFLATION IN 1986

PY180251 Brasilia Domestic Service Network in Portuguese 2100 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Report from Montevideo by Fernando Praga]

[Text] The finance minister, who is attending the Cartagena Consensus meeting in Montevideo, has said that the Brazilian Government will prevent, at any cost, an inflationary outburst in 1986.

Finance Minister Dilson Funaro asserted here today that salary reduction will not be part of the proposal for the economic agreement to fight inflation. [recorded passage indistinct]. Once again the minister spoke in favor of fighting inflation through a consensus and affirmed that there are many other solutions to prevent an inflationary outburst.

[Begin Funaro recording] We will prevent this at any cost, but I would not like to do it through monetary measures or processes that might interrupt Brazilian development. We have a country and a society that want to grow and we can do it together [passage indistinct], taking monetary measures and forcing the government to unilaterally control this (?escalation) of prices. I do not believe this is the way. I believe there is a way within the national consensus which is much more logical, much more fitting, much more [word indistinct] than just to be meddling with control of prices, of credits, and so forth. [end recording]

MILITARY COOPERATION SOUGHT WITH YUGOSLAVIA

PY181319 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 17 Dec 85 p 4

[Excerpt] Yugoslavia will likely become Brazil's first East European arms manufacturing partner. According to information gathered by Roberto Lopes, a FOLHA DE SAO PAULO correspondent in Brasilia, the Yugoslavs want to share with the Brazilians the production of a tank turret equipped with a 120-mm cannon and a laser rangefinder with Soviet technology. A Rio de Janeiro enterprise has shown some interest in the project, which is not subject to any serious political restrictions: The Army looks upon the project as a good opportunity for technological cooperation, the Foreign Ministry sees it as a chance to balance trade with Belgrade, and the military industry sees it as an opportunity to take a close look at the famous Soviet 120-mm cannon.

Cooperation between Yugoslavia and Brazil will begin with the joint production of optronic (electronic optics) and telemetry equipment that is part of the turret range-finding system. However, the main attraction is the cannon, which Saudi Arabia has already selected as its first choice to equip the heavy Osorio tanks manufactured by Enoesa [Specialized Engineers, Inc] in Brazil.

The Brazilian Army General Staff and the Military Materiel Department have contacted the Foreign Ministry to inform it that from the technical viewpoint, Brazilian arms manufacturers have enough experience to go into partnership with the communist military industry.

Meanwhile, Nigeria is planning to send military missions to Brazil next year to purchase arms. The Brazilian delegation that visited that African country last week led by Armed Forces Chief of Staff Admiral Jose Maria de Amaral Oliveira has paved the way for the sale of approximately 40 T-27's (the Tucano plane manufactured by Embraer [Brazilian Aeronautics Company] for military training) at a price of \$1.4 million each.

U.S. ENVOY 'MAY BE DECLARED PERSONA NON GRATA'

PY190537 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Dec 85

[By Alejandro (Guille)]

[Excerpt] The ambassadors have also been active, particularly U.S. Ambassador Harry Barnes, who today met Cardinal Juan Francisco Fresno. Even though the ambassador again said this was a familiarization meeting for becoming acquainted with Chilean personalities, analysts believe that Ambassador Barnes is investigating whether the Chilean Government is actually taking concrete steps toward democracy, and whether the future democracy will be stable enough to safeguard the interests of Chile and, obviously, of the United States. According to the analysts, this explains why the government is not pleased with what Mr Barnes is doing and why there are rumors to the effect that he may be declared persona non grata.

AD LEADER COMMENTS ON MEETING WITH U.S. ENVOY

PY181330 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2200 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Democratic Alliance [AD] President Armando Jaramillo has analyzed the visit that U.S. Ambassador Harry Barnes paid to the members of the AD board. Jaramillo noted that Barnes has visited with the AD leaders twice, which shows the importance of this multiparty front. Following the meeting with Ambassador Barnes, Jaramillo was interviewed by journalists. He first discussed the issues that were reviewed with the diplomat during the 1-hour meeting.

[Jaramillo] "We touched on the U.S. Government's attitude at international forums. This is an AD internal meeting. Therefore, I am not free to provide you with more details than those I have already given you."

The AD leader believes that U.S. Ambassador Barnes is well-informed on what is happening in Chile. This was clearly evident in the extensive meeting he held with the AD leaders.

"I think Ambassador Barnes has sufficient and extensive information on Chile. It is enough to read the newspapers and listen to the threats issued by the president to see how bad the Chilean situation really is. A country always being subjected to threats is proof enough that we are not experiencing a normal period."

Commenting on the expectations and the importance the AD leaders give to this meeting with Ambassador Harry Barnes, Jaramillo said:

"Very good, because whatever the position adopted by the U.S. Government, this is obvious recognition of the importance of the AD since this is the second time that the ambassador has met with us.

"As you know, a few days ago Ambassador Barnes held a meeting with [Christian Democratic leader] Gabriel Valdes after the O'Higgins Park rally. Today, Barnes has met again with the AD Executive Board. We are very proud of this because the fact that an ambassador from such an important country as the United States is interested in holding a meeting with the AD executive board means that it undoubtedly recognizes that ours is a political group of cardinal importance."

Jaramillo insisted that Barnes is a representative of one of the most important and stable democracies of the world. He added that this is why it is encouraging to have him in Chile.

Commentary Views Meeting

PY180033 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2200 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] U.S. Ambassador Harry Barnes this morning held a 1-hour meeting with top-ranking Democratic Alliance [AD] leaders. At the end of the meeting, the U.S. diplomat made the usual diplomatic statements, but this time he said two things that are of particular importance for those who can read between the lines or try to do so.

Barnes reasserted that he will continue to hold meetings with representatives of several national sectors. This confirms that the U.S. diplomat is a man of strong character who is not discouraged by General Pinochet's warning issued to those ambassadors who are used to talking with dissident sectors or who make public statements.

But there is something more than can be just as important.

Barnes has stated that he is traveling to the United States on 21 December. He noted that the objective of this trip is to see his family, and he added that he will return to Chile by 7 January. Political observers immediately concluded that in addition to spending the Christmas holidays with his family, Barnes is traveling with another objective in mind: to submit his first report to the U.S. Government about his activities in Chile.

PROTESTORS LEAVE VENEZUELAN EMBASSY PEACEFULLY

PY182231 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Today at noon, two of the three women who occupied the Venezuelan Embassy on 13 December to call attention to the situation of their relatives and of political prisoners, whom they say they represent, left the embassy building.

This information was issued by Jorge Rafael Abendano, minister counsellor of the Venezuelan Embassy in Santiago, who added that yesterday Bertha Narano, who was in poor health, was transferred to a clinic. He said that the embassy paid the expenses at the clinic for humanitarian reasons; she was released later in the day.

At noon today, the two other people who had occupied the Venezuelan Embassy left the embassy building peacefully. They have been identified as Maria Cristina Sandoval and Elvira del Carmen Morales Fuentes. The Venezuelan diplomat noted that the petitions regarding the situation of political prisoners have been submitted to the Venezuelan and Chilean foreign ministries.

APPELLATE COURT RELEASES 2 LABOR LEADERS

PY182005 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] A few moments ago, the Sixth Appellate Court granted unconditional freedom to leader Jose Ruiz di Giorgio was released for lack of evidence. The court also released Mario Araneda on a 10,000 pesos bail. Araneda is leader of the City Residents Coordinating Board. Manuel Bustos, however, will remain in prison.

NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION TREATY SIGNED

PA181908 Paris AFP in Spanish 0153 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Bogota, 17 Dec (AFP) -- Colombia reiterated its commitment as a pacifist country today when President Belisario Betancur Cuartas signed a law bringing the country into adherence with the international treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons. The treaty, signed simultaneously in London and Moscow on 10 July 1968, is contained in Law No 114 of 16 December, signed by Betancur and Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez.

Basically, the signing countries agree not to exchange nuclear weapons or promote the manufacture of nuclear weapons in countries that do not already have them. The treaty also promotes the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

NICARAGUAN TRIES TO HIJACK PLANE IN MEDELLIN

PA181701 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1633 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Medellin, 18 Dec (EFE) -- The authorities have reported that a Nicaraguan tried to hijack a Colombian plane to Costa Rica from the Jose Maria Cordoba airport in Medellin, but the crew frustrated the hijacking. A spokesman for the airline said that the Nicaraguan, who had arrived in Medellin aboard the airplane from San Andres, a Colombian Caribbean island, threatened the pilot of the SAM airline plane, Registry No HK-1337. The Nicaraguan said that he was carrying a powerful bomb in his bag and demanded to be taken to Costa Rica.

Nevertheless, the crew overpowered the hijacker. No explosives or weapons were found in his possession, and he was turned over to the authorities in charge of foreigners in the Administrative Department of Security, DAS, the spokesman added. The plane continued on its normal flight to Bogota after the thwarted hijacking while the Nicaraguan was arrested. An investigation will be held to establish his identity and the reason for the attempted hijacking, the spokesman said.

COMMON GRAVES LINKED TO GUERRILLA PURGE

PA190355 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] The mystery surrounding the discovery of common graves in Cauca Department remains unresolved. Eighty-two bodies have been found so far in Tacueyo, Cauca, and the nearby countryside. Today the M-19 [19 April Movement] charged the Ricardo Franco Front with responsibility for this guerrilla purge.

It is believed there are more common graves in other areas of the department.

TERAN ENDORSES BAKER PLAN, URGES COOPERATION

PA171822 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Foreign Relations Minister Edgar Teran Teran has said with regard to the Baker Plan that this is a system in which the governments of the debtor and creditor countries, the private international banks, and the multilateral credit organizations must cooperate. This is an initiative for mutual cooperation and not an isolated or aggressive action, Teran remarked, adding that the private international banks and the multilateral mechanisms will grant new lines of credit to the debtor countries to generate a flow of money for a real expansion of the economy. It is evident that Ecuador is a country which is ready to grow and overcome its problems; therefore, it is one place in which the Baker Plan will find a favorable response.

Referring to a meeting of presidents of the Andean Pact, Teran remarked that all meetings of heads of state are fruitful, but added that they are not easy to organize because of the situation each member country is experiencing.

[Begin Teran recording] The so-called Baker Plan -- I think in the United States it is called the Baker Initiative, and more properly so -- is a system in which the governments of the debtor countries, the governments of the creditor countries, the international private banks, and the multilateral credit organizations must cooperate. In this regard, the concept is quite like that of the group called the Cartagena Consensus, the most heavily indebted Latin American countries. Consequently, this is a proposal calling for each country to cooperate and not fight aggressively with others.

According to this initiative, the international private banks, on one hand, and the multilateral credit organizations, on the other, are supposed to grant new credits -- new lines of credit -- to the debtor countries. However, it is clear that these new lines of credit [word indistinct] do not mean immediate growth. Consequently, a series of applications are required to obtain the money flow used in projects and programs that will result in increased exports and a real expansion of the economy.

[end recording]

OIL PRODUCTION INCREASE TO OFFSET PRICE DROP

PA190343 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Ecuadoran Energy and Mines Minister Javier Espinosa has reported that Ecuador will compensate for a drop in the price of crude oil on the international market with a production increase of between 16,000 and 20,000 barrels a day. The minister, who met with President Leon Febres Cordero to define the country's stance regarding the oil market's international crisis, has indicated that the increase will raise national oil production to 320,000 barrels a day.

EL SALVADORDUARTE LEAVES FOR VISIT TO UNITED STATES

PA190149 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0123 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] San Salvador, 18 Dec (DPA) -- Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte left on a fifth trip to the United States, where he will remain for 48 hours to hold a news conference in New York and meet with private investors who wish to establish their firms in his country. The Salvadoran president left for Miami, Florida, from where he will go to New York. He was seen off at the Salvadoran capital only by members of the Army High Command.

COPREFA REPORTS SIX REBELS KILLED IN CLASHES

PA190305 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Communique: by Armed Forces Press Committee, Coprefa; date not given]

[Text] Three terrorists died during a clash with the Armed Forces. Members of the 6th Infantry Brigade, stationed in Usulután, clashed with terrorists in San Agustín, in this department. As a result of the action, two extremists were killed and the following materiel was seized: a G-3 rifle, an M-16 rifle, communist documents, and explosives. In addition, during counterinsurgency operations, members of the Manuel Jose Arce immediate reaction infantry battalion clashed with extremists at Cerro El Tigre, Jucuapa jurisdiction, Usulután Department. During this operation, a soldier was slightly wounded. Also, in Jucuarán, members of the marine battalion stationed at La Unión surprised an extremist column. The ensuing clash left one terrorist dead. Another terrorist was killed and armament was seized during a clash between FMLN members and soldiers of the Cuscatlán antiterrorist battalion of the 3d Infantry Brigade stationed at San Miguel. Rebels attacked military positions at Llano El Ángel canton, Ciudad Barrios jurisdiction, San Miguel Department. Army members seized an M-16 rifle and other war supplies.

Near Las Marias, Jutiapa jurisdiction, in Chalatenango Department, troops of the Sierpe counterinsurgency battalion of Military Detachment No 1 stationed at the Cerrón Grande military base clashed with FMLN terrorists, killing a guerrilla, and seizing an M-16 rifle and explosive material. Furthermore, during their constant patrols to keep order in the area, members of Military Detachment No 1 stationed at Chalatenango clashed heavily with the enemies of the people near Los Guevara, El Carrizal jurisdiction, in this department. A terrorist was killed and soldiers seized a sizable number of Claymore mines.

As part of the wave of violence unleashed by the enemies of the people, Raul Cardona Flores, 14, suffered injuries in his left leg when he touched off an explosive trap planted by FMLN terrorists at Finca El Sinaí, Santa Ana. The minor had been harvesting coffee. Members of the 2d Military Zone discovered the decomposed body of Gerardo Aguilera near Finca Molinas, Chalchuapa jurisdiction. The man had been kidnapped by terrorists on 10 December at Las Cruces canton. The terrorists execute these actions throughout the country constantly. Peace is our objective.

Further Reports

PA181256 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1830 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Communique from the Armed Forces Press Committee, Coprefa; read by unidentified Coprefa official -- live]

[Text] Ten terrorists killed in Clash

Members of the anti-terrorist Relampago Battalion engaged in a fierce clash with terrorists at Canton Rosario Tablon, Tenancingo jurisdiction, Tenancingo municipality. One rebel was killed in the action. In addition, one FAL rifle and a large quantity of ammunition were seized.

Troops of the counterinsurgency Sierpe Battalion from Chalatenango clashed with rebel columns in another place. The terrorists left behind a dead comrade because they could not take the body with them. Explosives were seized during the action.

Likewise, one terrorist was killed and two soldiers were wounded as a result of a clash between the 3d Infantry Brigade troops from Usulután and extremist forces at the village of Quita Calzon, Jiquilisco jurisdiction, in Usulután Department.

Furthermore, members of the counterterrorist Jiboa Battalion from San Vicente clashed with subversive forces which tried to ambush them. One M-16 rifle and sizeable number of Claymore mines were confiscated during the action.

Also, Jiboa Battalion troops surprised a rebel gathering at Canton (Teocali), Tecoluca jurisdiction, and a fierce clash ensued. Six terrorists were killed and a still undetermined number were wounded during the clash.

A member of the FMLN was killed in Usulután Department during a clash between subversive columns and Armed Forces members of the 6th Infantry Brigade from Usulután Department. The clash took place in (Los Cantaritos) canton in San Agustín jurisdiction. The military forces confiscated one G-3 rifle and one M-16 rifle.

In addition, Juan Francisco Flores Mejia, a former member of terrorist FPL [People's Liberation Forces] surrendered to the National Police in Berlin, Usulután Department. He turned over two M-16 rifles and a large quantity of ammunition, saying he had deserted from the extremist ranks because he had received unjust treatment from the subversive commanders. Peace is our goal.

CHAMORRO SAYS SALVADORANS TRAINED IN NICARAGUA

PA182257 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 17 Dec 85

[Text] Adolfo "Popo" Chamorro, Democratic Revolutionary Alliance's [ARDE] second in command, has said that FMLN terrorists are trained in Nicaragua and that some of them have already been killed while fighting anti-Sandinists. ARDE fights in Nicaragua's south to overthrow Managua's communist regime.

He made the statement during an interview with EL DIARIO DE HOY while in El Salvador on a visit to report to Salvadorans about the critical situation of Nicaraguan patriots who are fighting in the southern front under Eden Pastora. Chamorro said that his men have not received a single cent of the military aid approved by the Reagan administration. He feels this is unfair because they, too, fight for a common cause, namely, Nicaragua's freedom.

He pointed out that the Sandinist regime has 10,500 internationalists, including 3,500 military men and 7,000 civilians, that is to say, foreigners who have disguised their activities and pose as workers in education or agriculture. They are really military advisers. These internationalists include Chileans, Bulgarians, Czechoslovaks, East Germans, and members of the PLO, M-19 [19 April Movement], and FMLN. According to Chamorro, Salvadoran subversives are sent to Nicaragua to fight against anti-Sandinists. These subversives are quickly identified by the Nicaraguan people by their accent and expressions. Chamorro has asserted that some Salvadoran terrorists have been killed in combat and that surely their relatives have reported them as missing.

GUATEMALA

PRESIDENT-ELECT INTERVIEWED ON ELECTIONS

PA181418 San Jose RUMBO CENTROAMERICANO in Spanish 13-19 Dec 85 pp 11, 12, 13

[Interview with President-elect Vinicio Cerezo by Gonzalo Marroquin on December 8 elections; date, place not given]

[Excerpt] After his electoral victory, the Guatemalan president-elect, Vinicio Cerezo, notes that "we shall comply with the people" once he assumes power on 14 January, becoming the first civilian to govern this country in the past 15 years.

After the headquarters of the Guatemalan Christian Democracy (DCG) and at the home of the future chief of state, everybody is happy. Cerezo, however, appears more sober, aware of the commitment necessary to govern the nation in the midst of the worst economic crisis in its history and of the challenge posed by the consolidation of an authentic democracy.

Barely a few hours after learning of the final results of the Sunday, 8 December, elections, Vinicio Cerezo grants an exclusive interview to RUMBO CENTROAMERICANO.

[Marroquin] What made such a large victory possible?

[Cerezo] The DCG always made positive proposals throughout the electoral campaign. The people received messages of hope which we shall fulfill once we assume power. The Guatemalans are confident that we will contribute to the solution of the serious problems affecting them.

Our success was also due to the fact that the people realized that we have a serious and conscientious working program within a project we call the "National Agreement" since it is not a plan only for the Christian Democrats, but for all Guatemalans who wish to contribute to the nation's development.

[Marroquin] There is talk about a process of transition and consolidation of democracy, but the big question is who will retain the real power in the next 5 years, you or the military?

[Cerezo] In the first place, we must recognize that the attitude of the Army in the electoral process has been positive and historical, which somewhat represents a great advance.

Elsewhere, we must admit that no group or sector turns over power accumulated during nearly 30 years overnight, but I am optimistic in that respect and hope the military will accept that the Army's general command be assumed by a civilian.

Anyway, if 5 years from now, I turn over the power to a new freely-elected president, it will mean that they obeyed us and understood the role that belongs to them. Otherwise, if I should not complete my term, then it will mean they disobeyed us, but the people will know that.

[Marroquin] What will be the first steps adopted by your government?

[Cerezo] We have three priorities. First, an economic emergency plan; second, the reorganization of the state security corps; and third, the establishment of a Supreme Court of Justice which will administer justice freely. These are our priorities, but in our Government we have three basic lines of action to be implemented as of 14 January.

The first is to institutionalize the democratic process by consolidating the instrument for popular participation. Then we shall promote social reactivation to put an end to the calamities affecting the Guatemalans.

[Marroquin] What will be your position on human rights?

[Cerezo] Respect of human rights is basic if we are to consolidate democracy. Our government will strictly enforce respect for and compliance with the law. Our support of the administration of justice shall be a general rule which will guarantee the people's rights to create a climate of trust to lead us to peace.

On the demand for an investigation of the whereabouts of missing persons in Guatemala, I must make it clear that our responsibility starts on 14 January, yet it is not the Executive Branch that administers justice. This will be clearly defined with respect to the Supreme Court of Justice. We shall see to it that it will learn of all charges for due investigation in order to try those considered responsible. We will strengthen the court, but we will not carry out the investigations.

The first thing we will do is to change the outlook of security. The state security corps must provide trust and protection for the cities. We will work on this. We will also eliminate some of these corps, such as the State Secret Police, known as the DIT [Technical Investigations Department]. The people must have confidence in their authorities.

[Marroquin] What will be your position concerning the Contadora Group?

[Cerezo] We will definitely continue supporting the Contadora peace efforts and will uphold an active neutrality in which we will propitiate advances in matters of democracy in all countries of the region. Peace on the isthmus can only be achieved by not interfering in the internal affairs of other states. I also believe that dialogue and agreements must succeed in the area.

[Marroquin] Guatemala is a country with ethnic differences. Will your government implement a specific policy to achieve integration?

[Cerezo] We will first create a new Ministry of Culture. We consider it fundamental to establish a true democracy, to start a process for the search of our own identity, for the recognition that we are a multi-ethnic and multinational country.

In fact, in this field we are quite complex since we have five great Indian nationalities with their own languages which must definitely be considered part of the national identity.

These sectors must be integrated to the general development of the country, with due respect for their own idiosyncrasy.

The interview concludes as we have run out of time since the president-elect must attend to important organization problems. He also confirmed a rapid tour of the region, the Contadora member nations, and the United States, and meetings with the presidents of the isthmian countries.

"First I will visit Central America to determine our foreign policy priorities," Vincio Cerezo affirms.

HONDURAS

GENERAL LOPEZ VIEWS SITUATION IN COUNTRY

PA181959 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Excerpts] During yesterday's graduation ceremony at the Military Academy, north of San Pedro Sula, General Walter Lopez Reyes, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, made important statements. General Lopez Reyes spoke of the Armed Forces' technical and military capability, new appointments within the Armed Forces, the activities of our politicians, the activities of foreigners in our country, the actions of some Honduran politicians who contribute to distorting the image of our homeland, and the increase in crime and subversion, among other things. Here are his statements:

[Begin recording] [Lopez] The Armed Forces will issue a bulletin. I can tell you that no one has been discharged. There have been some rotations, however, no discharges. [end recording]

Regarding the Honduran Armed Forces' attitude toward the peace march headed by Gabriel Garcia Marquez, General Walter Lopez Reyes said:

[Begin recording] [Lopez] We have to follow the orders issued by the Foreign Secretariat and the Government Secretariat. We will only obey their orders; they will decide whether we must stop them or let them through. [end recording] Regarding the statements made by some politicians on the fact that Article 236 of the Constitution was violated with the signing, at the Honduran Air Force, of the pact that ended the political crisis that broke out in April, General Lopez Reyes said:

[Begin recording] [Lopez] I repeat, the Armed Forces cannot comment on this. We have our ideas, but the Honduran people must also be aware of who makes the laws, who disrespects the Constitution, and who hinders the processes being carried out. At this moment we ask everyone to remain calm. We could add that next year our country will be facing several problems, and if we are not united it will be very difficult to overcome them. If the new government does not have the support of the people, and if it does not have all it needs to help defend Honduras' position, then we will have failed as a nation.

[Reporter] General, [words indistinct] in Honduras is the Salvadoran situation. It is said that Honduras will appeal to The Hague court.

However, we have heard, even from some former military men who are now politicians, that the only solution to this problem is through weapons. What is your opinion as commander in chief of the Armed Forces?

[Lopez] I believe that all of you are aware of the duties of the Armed Forces and know why we are organized as an Armed Forces. Our purpose is to defend the homeland. However, defending the position of the country before a court like the International Court of Justice will be in the hands of the Foreign Secretariat and its advisers. They will decide what to do and they will be the ones who will defend Honduras' position before the court.

[Reporter] Is the Army prepared to defend the country in case of [words indistinct] by a neighboring country?

[Lopez] I have always said that with our ideals and our professionalism we can defend our country at any time and any place. We do not care how big or how many weapons the other Army may have. We are inspired solely by our love for the homeland and we are capable of repeling any aggression.

[Reporter] Will the military maneuvers continue through 1986?

[Lopez] Negotiations are underway with the U.S. Army. The Honduran Foreign Secretariat has sent the documents to the National Assembly and the assembly will study, approve, and implement these agreements. The maneuvers currently underway were approved by the president of the Republic. These are not large-scale maneuvers. They are small-scale maneuvers.

[Reporter] General, recently we have noticed an increase in criminal activities. It is being said that most of these activities are carried out by common criminals, but some have begun to speak of the existence of an urban guerrilla organization that is trying to get money. Can the Army comment on this?

[Lopez] This wave of crime does worry us; it has affected the tranquility of our people. We do believe that some of these actions are carried out by common criminals, but we also feel that some are subversive actions. Unfortunately, our country is still involved in a political matter and full attention is not being given to this problem. However, the Armed Forces is giving this matter its full attention. In the next few weeks we will report on this and will differentiate between the common crimes and the subversive actions.

[Reporter] General, you have the support of the people because of the correct way in which you have handled all matters concerning the Armed Forces. Can we take it for granted that you will continue to be commander in chief of the Armed Forces?

[Lopez] I personally cannot answer that. The decision is made by the Armed Forces Superior Council. However, I believe that I have the support of the commanders. All our issues are discussed by the Superior Council and I could say that there are no problems at this moment, therefore, I do believe I will continue to hold this office.

[Reporter] General, is it true that the Armed Forces is hindering former General Jose Abdenego Bueso Rosas's return to the country for his trial?

[Lopez] No, in no way. This matter has been handled according to the law.

It was discussed by the Armed Forces Superior Council and it has been handled in such a way that the Foreign Secretariat, the general commander of the Armed Forces and president of the Republic, Supreme Court of Justice, and all organizations involved in this matter have been kept abreast of what is being done. The process will be held respecting what Chile has said. The United States is asking for him and if he agrees to go to the United States to stand trial we will just have to wait for the outcome of that trial to be held in Miami.

[Reporter] General, EL DIARIO DE LAS AMERICAS in Miami published an article by (Javier Remos) stating that General Gustavo Adolfo Alvarez' removal from office was due to the negotiations between Honduras and the United States. In other words he was sacrificed for Manzanillo. What can you say about the article?

[Lopez] What is happening abroad is unfortunate, unfortunate for our country's image. I can say that they have nothing with which to substantiate those statements. As Hondurans we are interested in defending the interests of the nation. We must handle our matters and send to hell [tirar al diablo] all those foreigners -- some who don't even have a homeland -- who are attempting to harm our country.

I would like to add that the Hondurans are the only ones to blame for what is happening abroad. We are cutting each other up and what the foreign press picks up is the bad happening in the country. All the good that comes from the democratic system is overlooked, the electoral process did not have a great impact abroad because the politicians themselves are the ones damaging the image. This hurts us and should concern us. We have very big commitments ahead and we must fulfill them as a nation that is run by laws that everyone in this country must obey and respect.

[Reporter] General, you mentioned sending many foreigners to hell. Does this include the counterrevolutionary groups?

[Lopez] It includes anyone who wishes to harm our country. I do not wish to pinpoint any specific group, but I do wish to say that the people who are harming the country and distorting our image abroad are the same people that Honduras accepted with open arms. For this reason we must be very strong against those who are not Hondurans.[end recording]

NICARAGUA

UN VOTE ON TRADE EMBARGO SEEN AS U.S. DEFEAT

PA181853 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Another U.S. parrot spoke today at the United Nations to repeat the Reagan administration's charge that Nicaragua is a base for international terrorism. Adhering to the plan of making systematic attacks on Nicaragua's revolutionary government, General Vernon Walters, Yankee ambassador to the United Nations, boasted of his gross ignorance of Nicaraguan -- even of U.S. -- history, stating that the Nicaraguan rulers had no right to call themselves Sandinists because Sandino had been a nationalist and these rulers had proclaimed themselves Marxist-Leninists. He was careful to omit -- or perhaps Gen Walters also ignores -- that above everything else Sandino was an anti-imperialist. With his bullets and patriotism, he kicked out the Yankee Marines who had invaded Nicaragua.

While the Reagan government envoy uttered such nonsense, the UN General Assembly overwhelmingly deplored the U.S. trade embargo against Nicaragua's Sandinist government.

The delegates to the UN General Assembly, which is scheduled to conclude its 40th session tomorrow, demanded that the United States lift the trade embargo against a UN member-nation, as this is in violation of several articles of its Charter. In other words, this is another defeat to the Reagan administration. Want another cracker, parrot?

BORGE SPEECH VIEWS REGIONAL ISSUES

PA182106 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 15 Dec 85 pp 1, 8

[Text] Interior Minister Tomas Borge charged yesterday that the Salvadoran Armed Forces' involvement in helping the contras is such that the FDN's [Nicaraguan Democratic Forces] "navy and air force" are trained in that country. He added that Pedro Rafael Bustillo, a ranking Salvadoran military man whom he called "Colonel Lucho," is the main officer involved in these actions. He stressed, however, that even if the United States should decide to invade us and give us a "bad Christmas Eve" instead of a "good one," we are not afraid, and we are ready to defeat them.

Commander Borge said that the famous "ghost" flights to supply the contras in Honduras and Costa Rica are not such, because they take off from the Salvadoran Ilopango Airport. He added that according to intelligence reports, a commander of the so-called "navy" of the Somozists has been appointed in the person of Isidro Sandino, a former colonel of the National Guard.

Borge made this statement at the ceremony commemorating the fifth anniversary of the Voluntary Police, which took place last night at the Commander Ana Maria Plaza of the "Roberto Mendez" complex. He also reported that the ships given to the Somozists by the United States are mainly to carry out terrorist actions in the Gulf of Fonseca, actions which could originate from Salvadoran territory.

In another part of his speech, Borge said that it has been learned that there is presently movement of troops, ships, and hospitals on a Caribbean island located only 50 miles off San Diego, the United States, [as published] where rehearsals took place prior to the Grenada invasion.

In addition, there are movements of Honduran troops that, along with support given to the contras by the Salvadoran Air Force and Navy, constitute the platform for the invasion of Nicaragua.

Borge, who is also a member of the FSLN National Directorate, added that a CIA agent [as published] by the name of John Poindexter, sent by the U.S. Government, has met with the regional military commanders to make the final arrangements. "Of course, the only one he did not meet was Humberto Ortega," he said sarcastically.

He also said that in order to give more "effectiveness" to the invasion of Nicaragua, during the past few days the United States has launched a campaign of lies and calumnies to discredit the revolution and try to convince the U.S. people and the world that human rights are violated here and that we have a "totalitarian" system.

The lies mentioned by the revolutionary leader were primarily related to the alleged statement by a low-level officer who betrayed his homeland by deserting the Interior Ministry and then "disclosed" in Honduras "the Sandinists' wrongdoings."

Borge said that a man by the name of Baldizon said that the Sandinist Government supports drug trafficking and that the interior minister himself personally received the shipments at the Los Brasiles Airport and took them to his home. "As far as I know, there are only two bedrooms in my house, mine and my children's, and there have never been any drugs there," he said sarcastically.

The other false accusation was related to an alleged "slaughter" of Atlantic coast residents. "It is a known fact that Nicaragua is one of the countries where human rights are respected the most, and what the United States wants is to take away the international community's democratic support for us," he said.

On Columbia and El Salvador

Borge termed absurd and cynical false reports, such as that of support for the Colombian M-19 [19 April Movement], made public particularly by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. "They have broad territorial control in their country and they do not need our help to train their forces," he said.

"Therefore, it is an obligation and would be a gesture of basic honorability and nobility on the part of the Colombian Government to deny the calumnies of the Yankee government."

Regarding the other lie concerning the kidnapping of Salvadoran President Napoleon Duarte's daughter, Borge disclosed that initially Duarte requested Nicaragua's help in trying to obtain her release.

We helped as much as we could by sending messages to the Salvadoran revolutionary leaders; and later Duarte, with an absolute lack of honesty and nobility, attempted to involve us in the incident, Borge said.

Solidarity

Borge stated that despite the lies of the United States and its allies, Nicaragua has received numerous expressions of solidarity from the international community. He mentioned the support received from the Mexican parliament, the European Parliament, the March for Peace, and statements by the Argentine and Colombian foreign ministers in favor of Nicaragua's struggle. He also recalled the joint declaration issued by parties represented at the Nicaraguan National Assembly rejecting the attacks and favoring peace in the region.

In another part of his speech, Borge recalled that it has been known for a long time that planes carrying supplies departed from El Salvador for the airstrip in La Penca, which was under ARDE [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] control in the southern part of the country. He added that this organization no longer exists, and the traitor Pastora has become a "beggar," because the CIA left him out of a \$27-million package.

"That poor devil had to end that way, after betraying his homeland," Borge stressed.

Defense

Commander Borge said that after the United States decided to deliver F-5 combat planes to Honduras, no one could deny Nicaragua the right to acquire similar planes to defend the revolution.

Concluding his speech, Borge said: Even though "our people are discontented because they have problems, because they do not have cooking oil, and because they have transportation and housing problems, they will not hesitate.

"Their bodies and hearts will not tremble when the time comes to defend their revolution and homeland with courage and determination."

At the beginning of the ceremony, Sandinist Police Commander Doris Tijerino said that the PV Voluntary Police have completed a total of 8.3 million hours of voluntary service so far this year. This does not include productive activities in war zones, she stressed. She did admit, however, that there is a shortage of funds, and some difficulties must be overcome in order to improve the recruitment of members.

Also present at the ceremony were Deputy Interior Minister Luis Carrion, senior officials of the MININT [Interior Ministry] and the Defense Ministry, leaders of mass organizations, and other special guests.

150 CONTRA DESERTERS RETURNED TO FAMILIES

A190418 Managua International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] One-hundred and fifty youths deserted the counterrevolutionaries' ranks during the last semester of 1985, it was officially reported today. Yesterday 19 citizens of various Atlantic coast ethnic groups turned themselves in to the Sandinist People's Army under the amnesty law decreed by the revolutionary government in mid-1985. The defectors were turned over to their families during an open-air mass in the Moravian school in Bluefields. The return of the Miskitos and creoles to their communities resulted from the popular consultation on the autonomy of the Atlantic coast region that the Moravian and Evangelist pastors in that area conducted.

ARDE CLAIMS 93 CASUALTIES INFLICTED ON ARMY

PA190400 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2313 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] San Jose, 18 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- The anti-Sandinist forces led by Eden Pastora have inflicted 93 casualties, dead and wounded, on the Nicaraguan Army during a total of 27 clashes that took place in southern Nicaragua last month, it was reported here today.

The official radio station of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE), "Voz de Sandino," reported that the most violent clashes took place in El Rama, eastern Nicaragua and near El Castillo, in the southern area bordering with Costa Rica.

In addition to the 93 casualties, the anti-Sandinist forces captured 3 members of the Sandinist People's Army (EPS) -- identified as Guillermo Zeledon, Francisco Ocampo, and Napoleon Pineda -- and "their lives were spared," the ARDE report added.

The rebel station also said that Eden Pastora's forces set fire to three garrisons in the vicinity of El Cacao, La Fonseca, and El Castillo, in southern Nicaragua.

During these actions, ARDE also seized 26 Soviet-made AK-47 rifles, 26 magazines, over 4,000 rounds of ammunition, 28 pairs of new boots, 11 uniforms, 4 knapsacks, and some food supplies.

U.S. ACTIONS IN CENTRAL AMERICA CRITICIZED

PA181557 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 17 Dec 85

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] In recent years, especially in recent weeks, Washington has been implementing the aggressive designs for Central America that appear in the Santa Fe Program, which is the guideline for the foreign policy of the Ronald Reagan administration.

A military way out of the Central American crisis is viewed by Washington as necessary to bring about the fall of Nicaragua and the destruction of the Salvadoran rebel movement, and this is the option the White House is promoting and on which it is working intensively.

If in the past the United States once in a while made a kind remark about peace efforts in the area, it is now openly undermining them and turning into law bills calling for aid for counterrevolutionary bands operating against the Sandinist revolution.

Julio Lopez, director of the International Relations Department of the FSLN, recently told BARRICADA, a daily published in Managua, that the Contadora Group is in a difficult position because of the U.S. pressure and the sabotage work that the White House carries out through its Honduran, Salvadoran, and Costa Rican acolytes. The official said: This means that neither Nicaragua nor the rest of Central America can expect to have peace in the immediate or near future.

In 1984, Nicaragua was the only country that signed the peace act drafted by the Contadora Group, in spite of the fact that this act represented sacrifices for the country. Imperialism apparently confused Managua's conciliatory attitude with a sign of weakness and believed that it could secure concessions from the Sandinist revolution.

Lopez noted that the 1984 document was replaced this year -- after pressure from Washington's allies -- by another peace act that says nothing about respect for basic principles, such as the right to self-determination and sovereignty, but demands that Nicaragua yield to the U.S. policy of force.

On 14 December, Ronald Reagan again attacked the Sandinist revolution, calling it a regional threat and proposed that his government's meddling in Central America is the correct way to put an end to the alleged subversion in the area.

Elliott Abrams, who is responsible for the inter-American policy of the U.S. State Department, had called before for this way out. He even tried to further promote anti-Nicaraguan phobia with the absurd lie that Cuban military contingents operate in Nicaragua.

The strategy is obvious: to sabotage the peace negotiations and to blame others for this mind favorable to a continuation of the aggression in the area; and, if the minimum conditions for a U.S. direct military intervention appear, to carry out this intervention.

This very dangerous turn taken by the U.S. Government must serve to alert aware U.S. and Latin American people. A direct aggression would be very costly for our people, but it would also represent political suicide for the U.S. Government, which would be reproducing the black days of the Vietnam War with its sequel of death and social and psychological conflicts that eventually affected the country that is provoking this situation.

ACTIVITIES OF C. AMERICA PEACE MARCHERS VIEWEDWelcomed by Nicaraguan People

PA181952 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Several hundred Nicaraguan people and Sandinist authorities gave a warm welcome at the Sapoá border post to the people participating in the March for Peace in Central America.

The marchers arrived at the border on four buses escorted by some 50 Costa Rican Civil Guards after the San Jose Government decided to cancel the 72-hour visa it had given them. The visa suspension was ordered by Costa Rican Public Security Minister Benjamin Piza, who also forced the marchers to be transported to the Nicaraguan border.

It has been reported that 15 persons were wounded, three of them seriously -- including a pregnant woman -- when members of the fascist Free Costa Rica Movement attacked the marchers. Several marchers accused the Costa Rican authorities of supporting the aggressors since they did not intervene during the attack and did not arrest the attackers.

Demand End to U.S. Contra Aid

PA182009 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Upon greeting the more than 300 participants in the March for Peace who arrived Monday in Rivas, Nicaragua, Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal said their effort is joyfully received in his country where the war also arrives through the borders. Cardenal told the pacifists that Nicaragua welcomes them with open arms because they are promoting peace in Central America.

Peter Holding, a member of the organizing committee of the march, emphasized the contrast between the welcome they received in Costa Rican territory, where they were attacked by members of the rightist Free Costa Rica Movement, and the welcome they received from the Nicaraguan children. Holding also demanded that the U.S. Government suspend all aid to the counterrevolutionary bands that attack the Nicaraguan people.

It has been learned that the pacifists will be continuing their march to the city of Granada.

ORTEGA REACTING TO REAGAN'S HATRED WITH TOLERANCE

PA180413 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Interview with Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega by Luis Cabrera, PRENSA LATINA correspondent in Managua; date, place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Cabrera] In view of the statements made by U.S. President Ronald Reagan against Nicaragua, which are considered the strongest verbal attack since 1981 to this date against the leaders of the Sandinist people's revolution, we asked President Ortega what Nicaragua's reply would be. Here is what he said.

[Ortega] In relation to President Reagan's statements, we could say he is beating war drums during the Christmas holiday. When the world is hoping to hear messages of peace during the Christmas season, we are hearing President Reagan deliver war messages. While the world expects a message of love, we are hearing the President of the United States deliver messages of hatred. I do not think that war and hatred are ways to solve our problems. This only proves that the U.S. policy -- which is threatening the Central American region, especially Nicaragua, and Latin America with a direct action against our countries -- continues to move toward the precipice. The United States is trying to create conditions that will justify a direct action on the part of the United States against Nicaragua because the terrorist action through the mercenary forces has been defeated by the Nicaraguan people. This is a fact that is not going to change even with the missiles the United States is giving those forces.

Everything seems to indicate that the United States is not interested in a peaceful solution to the conflict. We are not going to answer the U.S. President's message of hatred and war with a similar message. Instead, we will urge him to act in a more reasonable way, to seek a peaceful solution to these problems. We will ask him to give up his warmongering and terrorist policy against the Nicaraguan people, because we are willing and determined to have good relations with the U.S. people and government.

NICARAGUAN ARMY KILLS 72 CONTRAS; REAGAN SUED

PA182015 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] The Nicaraguan Defense Ministry has reported that in the past 48 hours, the Sandinist People's Army killed more than 70 counterrevolutionaries during clashes in the country's northern and central regions. The report notes that 51 counterrevolutionaries died in an area known as (Bota del Luis), Jinotega, and another 21 fell in clashes in Bocana de Paigues, Zelaya Department.

Meanwhile, U.S. Attorney (Jules Loveh) said at the Nicaraguan National Assembly that a suit has been filed at the Supreme Court of Justice accusing President Ronald Reagan of violating his country's Constitution because of the aggression against the Nicaraguan people.

SALVADORAN REBELS KILL 160 SOLDIERS, SEIZE ARMS

PA181850 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] El Salvador's FMLN inflicted more than 160 casualties on the Army this past week, Radio Venceremos has reported. The official mouthpiece of the Salvadoran guerrillas reported that most of the casualties were inflicted this past Wednesday as a result of an attack on the Pena Colorada military base in Guazapa Hill.

The radio station said the Salvadoran patriots seized more than 40 rifles, 1 mortar, 2 machineguns, 2 grenade launchers, and more than 20,000 rounds of ammunition.

According to other reports, rebel groups dynamited electricity poles and towers in Chinameca and Mercedez Umana, San Miguel Department, and in (Rafael Cedron), Cuscatlan Department. As a result of these actions, several sectors of the capital and towns in El Salvador's northern and central regions had no electricity.

LABOR GROUPS ANNOUNCE DEMONSTRATION IN LIMA

PA181547 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Peru's major labor organizations have announced that they will stage a demonstration in the capital city. One of the organizers of the demonstration said they want to show their strength to the government and to demand wage increases, since the cost of living keeps rising due to the high inflation rate. The demonstration will go to the National Congress, where several labor leaders will speak.

It was learned in Lima that the state's steel company is on strike. The more than 2,000 strikers said they are demanding wage hikes.

FARAH, ANGOLA'S DOS SANTOS DISCUSS TIES

FL182119 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1915 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] During a meeting held in Luanda by Angolan President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos and Cuban Minister for Constructions Abroad Levi Farah, the growing fraternal relations between the two countries was the main topic of discussions.

At the Presidential House, Dos Santos received the Cuban minister, with whom he examined the development of economic cooperation in the fields of housing construction, the manufacture of furniture, and forestry work in general. Special attention was given to the ongoing forestry work in the northern province of Cabinda and other regions of the country.

Attending the talks between Dos Santos and Levi Farah were officials of the Angolan Government and Cuban Ambassador Rodolfo Fuentes Ferro.

AGREEMENT RENEGOTIATING DEBT WITH SWEDEN SIGNED

FL181414 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] The Cuban debt renegotiation agreement with the Kingdom of Sweden has been signed at Havana's Foreign Ministry. Cuban Foreign Vice Minister Giraldo Mazola and Swedish Ambassador Jan Stahl signed the document in an informal ceremony held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual respect.

COOPERATION PROTOCOLS SIGNED WITH YUGOSLAVIA

FL171447 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Cuba and Yugoslavia have signed in Havana a scientific-technical cooperation protocol for the next 2 years and the protocol of the fifth session of the scientific-technical subcommission for tourism, electricity, sugar, public health, agriculture, and construction. The documents were signed by Roberto Castellanos, vice president of the Cuban Academy of Sciences, and (Marin Garskovics), first vice president of the Yugoslav Federal Institute for Cooperation.

HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PRAISES RELATIONS

FL180246 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] On the 25th anniversary of Cuban-Hungarian relations, Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi has said cooperation between Cuba and Hungary is reflected in all aspects of life and is based on the ties of friendship linking the two parties, governments, and people. Varkonyi stressed the importance of this and added that conditions are right for assuring the greatest development of political, economic, cultural, and scientific-technical exchange.

Currently, there are over 1,500 young Cuban women in Hungary specializing as textile technicians and another group works in the (Icaruz) bus factory.

CUBA TO RECEIVE NUCLEAR REACTOR FROM HUNGARY

FL142054 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] Cuba will receive a zero-strength reactor for the Institute of Nuclear Energy according to the third cooperation agreement signed today by Dr Rosa Elena Simion, president of the Cuban Academy of Sciences, and her Hungarian counterpart, Academician Ivan T. Berend. [titles as heard]

The document contains the cooperation plan between the two countries for the 5-year period 1986-90 and includes the botanical, computer, nuclear energy, and chemical areas as well as the exchange of specialists and joint scientific research. Every 5 years Hungary will provide Cuba with 3,000 forints to purchase scientific equipment for research institutes.

COOPERATION TALKS HELD WITH FRG PROVINCES

FL182157 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1927 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] A Cuban delegation led by Raul Taladrid, vice president of the state Committee for Economic Cooperation, has held fruitful talks with high officials of the federal states of Rhineland, Palatinate, and Saarland. At the conclusion of the talks, the participants agreed to continue the contacts with the aim of deepening and developing trade and cooperation relations.

The Cuban delegation was received by (Christopher Stoltenberg), state minister for economy and transportation, and (Heinz Peter Molter), president of the Rhineland-Palatinate parliament. The delegation also met with executive officers of the chambers of commerce of FRG regions and leaders of commercial firms interested in strengthening ties with our country.

PARTY OFFICIAL ATTENDING URUGUAY CP CONFERENCE

FL190020 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] Jaime Crombet, member of Cuba's Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat, has met with Rodney Arismendi, Secretary General of Uruguay's Communist Party, in Montevideo.

Jaime Crombet is in the Uruguayan capital to participate in the national conference of that South American country's communists.

GOVERNMENT HAS NO PLAN TO REQUEST NEW LOANS

FL132003 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 1 Dec 85 pp 1, 13

[By Maximo Manuel Perez]

[Text] Reliable sources yesterday said that the government is not planning to ask for new international loans or request an extension of due loans needing congressional approval. It was reported that the government has outlined within its priorities for 1986 projects that are already guaranteed by international resources amounting to \$216.1 billion. For this purpose, President Salvador Jorge Blanco has allocated \$31.2 million Dominican pesos in the draft budget, the informant indicated.

These programs will be managed by the Presidency and the secretariates of Finance, Education, Public Health, Agriculture, and Public Works. A total of 35 projects, basically geared toward productive workers, will be spread throughout the country. Some of them will begin this year and others which are already under way will be completed. Based on this, the head of state does not plan to authorize new credits because a new government will be in place on August of 1986.

The main projects that the government will support in 1986 and that will include a total investment -- in financing and government contributions -- amounting to \$253.3 billion, are: agricultural staff training programs, setting of parcels and services in Haina and Sabana Perdida, energy resources conservation and development projects, technical assistance and training programs, forestry programs, Lopez-Angostura hydroelectric complex, Santo Domingo distribution system rehabilitation, a coal terminal station project, community educational radio programs, extension and improvement of technical and professional education, development and strengthening of basic and rural health services, and extension of oral health programs.

RIVAL PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES REITERATE VICTORY

FL181604 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] In the Dominican Republic, two rival presidential candidates of the ruling party have reiterated their claims to victory in the primary election which was suspended 3 weeks ago because of violence. The Dominican revolutionary Party's executive committee has not been able to agree on procedures to reinstate the vote counting which was halted when followers of both candidates exchanged gunfire inside the Santo Domingo hotel where the ballots were being counted. One person was killed and two were wounded in the clash.

TWO PRSC MEMBERS KILLED; OFFICE DAMAGED

FL180430 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 10 Dec 85, p 9

[Excerpt] The Reformist Social Christian Party (PRSC) has reported that two of its members were assassinated in separate incidents in Puerto Rico in Rio Piedras. The two were Francisco Mejia and Miguel Angel Sanchez and both were shot. Mejia was taking care of a trade center and Sanchez was driving when they were shot.

The Reformist Party representative expressed his concern about the deaths and said they occurred just days after their local office was vandalized. According to reports from Santo Domingo the attackers destroyed chairs, desks, glass doors, and pictures of Dr Joaquin Balaguer.

JAMAICAJLP, PNP AGREE ON ELECTION TIMETABLE FOR APRIL

FL180308 Bridgetown CANA in English 2228 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Kingston, Jamaica, Dec 17, CANA -- The opposition Peoples National Party (PNP) and the ruling Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) have agreed on a timetable up to next April for the settling of boundaries for municipal and national elections, PNP leader Michael Manley announced today.

The agreement was confirmed in an exchange of letters yesterday between Manley and Prime Minister Edward Seaga, and Manley has promised to halt protest action for new elections here while the exercise is being carried out.

So long as there is adherence to the timetable, the PNP will concentrate its efforts on the holding of the elections immediately thereafter and thereby avoid the necessity of further protest action during the next few weeks, Manley said in a statement.

But he warned that if there was the slightest indication that the time-frame was being ignored or the JLP was guilty of filibuster, the PNP will be obliged to take appropriate effective action.

Prime Minister Edward Seaga last week for the third time postponed municipal elections, saying that the drawing of new boundaries, resulting from the governments decision to cut the number of municipal seats, was not complete.

However, Manley said the reason for this was shameless delaying manoeuvres by the JLP in past few months.

The PNP had in October accepted the ruling of independent members of the electoral advisory committee for the reduction of the municipal division after representatives of both parties had been deadlocked on the matter for several months.

Final delineation of the boundaries was necessary if the local government elections were to be held by year-end. The government has since passed new legislation putting them off for up to another six months.

BRIEFS

DRUG CROP DESTROYED -- As the police step up their anti-narcotics drive, about 90 acres of green ganja and 700 lbs of the cured leaf were destroyed in the area of [name indistinct] day period. Four persons were arrested and 300 lbs of cured ganja were seized. Their names are being withheld for security reasons. A force of about 100 policemen took part in the raid. [Summary] [Kingston Domestic Service in English 2230 GMT 13 Dec 85 FL]